

CLAIMS

This is a complete and current listing of the current claims marked with status identifiers in parentheses.

1-2. (Cancelled).

3. (Previously Presented) A method of driving a display, comprising:
- correcting a grayscale level of at least one pixel to facilitate a transition from a current grayscale level to a desired grayscale level;
- reducing high frequency components in a spatial domain of the corrected at least one pixel;
- calculating a first mean of corrected grayscale levels of a first group of pixels in proximity to the at least one corrected pixel;
- calculating a second mean of corrected grayscale levels of a second group of pixels in proximity to a corrected pixel determined to have an unacceptable grayscale level, upon the first mean differing from a grayscale level of the corrected pixel by more than a threshold value; and
- changing the unacceptable grayscale level to a grayscale level equal to the second mean.
4. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 3, wherein
- the second group of pixels is relatively closer to the corrected pixel determined to have an unacceptable grayscale level, than is the first group of pixels.

5. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 3, wherein
the first group of pixels is located on a segment having a midpoint at the corrected pixel determined to have an unacceptable grayscale level.
6. (Previously Presented) A method of driving a display, comprising:
correcting a grayscale level of at least one pixel to facilitate a transition from a current grayscale level to a desired grayscale level, the correcting including correcting a grayscale level of at least one pixel to facilitate a transition from a current grayscale level to a next grayscale level;
reducing high frequency components in a spatial domain of the corrected at least one pixel;
calculating a mean difference in grayscale level between the at least one pixel and a plurality of pixels of a first group of pixels, located on a segment having a midpoint at the at least one pixel and located to one direction of the at least one pixel, calculating a mean difference in grayscale level between the at least one pixel and a plurality of the first group of pixels located to another direction of the at least one pixel, and determining that the at least one pixel has an unacceptable grayscale level upon the mean differences having different signs;
calculating a second mean of corrected grayscale levels of a second group of pixels in proximity to the at least one pixel upon the at least one pixel being determined to have an unacceptable grayscale level; and

changing the unacceptable grayscale level to a grayscale level equal to the second mean.

7. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 6, wherein the second group of pixels is located on a relatively shorter segment having a midpoint at the pixel, than the first group of pixels.
8. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 3, wherein there are multiple first groups of pixels located on respective segments in differing directions having a common midpoint at the specific pixel, wherein a calculation of a first mean of corrected grayscale levels is repeated for each of the first groups of pixels, and wherein a determination of whether or not the corrected pixel has an unacceptable grayscale level is made according to a combination of determinations with respect to the directions.
9. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 3, wherein a video signal for the at least one pixel corrected in the first correction step is a video signal divided into multiple blocks and wherein the first group of pixels has substantially as long a relatively longer side, as the blocks.
10. – 11. (Cancelled).

12. (Previously Presented) A display, comprising:

a first correction section, adapted to correct a grayscale level of at least one pixel to facilitate a transition from a current grayscale level to a desired grayscale level;

a second correction section, adapted to reduce high frequency components in a spatial domain of the corrected at least one pixel; and

a determination section, adapted to calculate a first mean of corrected grayscale levels of a first group of pixels in proximity to the corrected at least one pixel and adapted to determine whether the corrected at least one pixel has an unacceptable grayscale level, upon the first mean differing from a grayscale level of the corrected at least one pixel by more than a threshold value; wherein the second correction section is further adapted to calculate a second mean of corrected grayscale levels of a second group of pixels in proximity to the corrected at least one pixel, upon the determination section determining that the corrected at least one pixel has an unacceptable grayscale level, and adapted to change the unacceptable grayscale level of the corrected at least one pixel, to a grayscale level equal to the second mean.

13. (Previously Presented) The display of claim 12, wherein the second group of pixels is located relatively closer to the at least one corrected pixel than the first group of pixels.

14. (Previously Presented) The display of claim 12, wherein the first group of pixels is located on a segment having a midpoint at the at least one corrected pixel.

15. (Previously Presented) A display, comprising:
- a first correction section, adapted to correct a grayscale level of at least one pixel to facilitate a transition from a current grayscale level to a next grayscale level;
- a second correction section, adapted to reduce high frequency components in a spatial domain of the corrected at least one pixel; and
- a determination section, adapted to calculate a mean difference in grayscale level between the at least one pixel and a plurality of pixels of a first group of pixels, located on a segment having a midpoint at the at least one pixel and located to one direction of the at least one pixel, and adapted to calculate a mean difference in grayscale level between the at least one pixel and a plurality of the first group of pixels located to another direction of the at least one pixel, and adapted to determine that the at least one pixel has an unacceptable grayscale level upon the mean differences having different signs, wherein the second correction section is further adapted to calculate a second mean of corrected grayscale levels of a second group of pixels in proximity to the at least one pixel upon the at least one pixel being determined to have an unacceptable grayscale level and adapted to change unacceptable grayscale level to a grayscale level equal to the second mean.
16. (Previously Presented) The display of claim 15, wherein the second group of pixels is located on a relatively shorter segment having a midpoint at the pixel, than the first group of pixels.

17. (Previously Presented) The display of claim 12, wherein multiple first groups of pixels are located on respective segments in differing directions having a common midpoint at the specific pixel, the determination section being adapted to repeat the calculations for each of the first groups of pixels; and wherein the second correction section is adapted to determine the at least one pixel to have an unacceptable grayscale level according to a combination of calculations with respect to the directions.

18. (Previously Presented) The display of claim 12, wherein a video signal for the at least one pixel corrected in the first correction section is a video signal divided into multiple blocks and wherein the first group of pixels has substantially as long a relatively longer side, as the blocks.

19.-20. (Cancelled)

21. (Previously Presented) The display of claim 12, wherein the display is a liquid crystal display and the at least one pixel includes at least one liquid crystal element of a liquid crystal display of a normally black, vertical align mode.

22. (Previously Presented) The display of claim 15, wherein the display is a liquid crystal display and the at least one pixel includes at least one liquid crystal element of a liquid crystal display of a normally black, vertical align mode.

23. - 24. (Cancelled).

25. (Previously Presented) A computer readable storage medium encoded with a program which, when run on a computer, causes the computer to execute:

correcting a grayscale level of at least one pixel to facilitate a transition from a current grayscale level to a desired grayscale level;

reducing high frequency components in a spatial domain of the corrected at least one pixel calculating a first mean of corrected grayscale levels of a first group of pixels in proximity to the at least one corrected pixel;

calculating a second mean of corrected grayscale levels of a second group of pixels in proximity to a corrected pixel determined to have an unacceptable grayscale level, upon the first mean differing from a grayscale level of the corrected pixel by more than a threshold value; and

changing the unacceptable grayscale level to a grayscale level equal to the second mean.

26. (Previously Presented) A computer readable storage medium encoded with a program which, when run on a computer, causes the computer to execute:

correcting a grayscale level of at least one pixel to facilitate a transition from a current grayscale level to a desired grayscale level;

reducing high frequency components in a spatial domain of the corrected at least one pixel

correcting a grayscale level of at least one pixel to facilitate a transition from a current grayscale level to a next grayscale level;

calculating a mean difference in grayscale level between the at least one pixel and a plurality of pixels of a first group of pixels, located on a segment having a midpoint at the at least one pixel and located to one direction of the at least one pixel, calculating a mean difference in grayscale level between the at least one pixel and a plurality of the first group of pixels located to another direction of the at least one pixel, and determining that the at least one pixel has an unacceptable grayscale level upon the mean differences having different signs;

calculating a second mean of corrected grayscale levels of a second group of pixels in proximity to the at least one pixel upon the at least one pixel being determined to have an unacceptable grayscale level; and

changing the unacceptable grayscale level to a grayscale level equal to the second mean.

27.- 36. (Cancelled).

37. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 3, wherein the grayscale level is increased from a desired grayscale level to facilitate a transition from a current grayscale level to a desired grayscale level.

38. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 6, wherein the grayscale level is increased from a desired grayscale level to facilitate a transition from a current grayscale level to a desired grayscale level.

39. – 59 (Cancelled).